

## AN EXPLANATION FROM GOV. SMITH.

The appointment of Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk as Railway Commissioner, created considerable feeling among politicians and their intimate friends. Madison had not been so thoroughly stirred up for weeks as on Thursday last when Mr. Rusk's name was sent to the Senate. Some imagined the appointment had a political significance, and this apprehension added aggravation to their case. The matter had made so much talk, and had been the subject of so many newspaper articles, many of which reflected on the Executive, that Governor Smith permitted himself to be interviewed regarding the appointment. It now appears that some of the leading papers were too hasty in giving the nomination a political coloring, and in imputing the motive of the Governor in making it. Last evening's State Journal, on the authority of Governor Smith, says that Col. James H. Howe did not ask, and did not advise, the appointment or nomination of Horace Rusk, or any other person, as Railway Commissioner; and further that Washburn did not ask or advise the nomination of General Rusk.

Some of the papers, and many of the politicians, charged the Governor with holding out inducements to other candidates, when they affirm that the nomination of Rusk had been settled upon for weeks. In reply to this, the Governor states that Rusk's appointment was not agreed upon until Wednesday of last week, the day before it was sent to the Senate. The Journal then concludes: "For some days previous to that time, the expediency or desirability of finding some man not prominently mentioned in connection with the office was under consideration; and this was repeatedly stated by the Governor to persons who called upon him. This was no secret. He disclaims most emphatically any purpose or intention of making the office or patronage at his disposal subservient to any personal or ambitious schemes, either for the advancement of himself or his friends, as his highest ambition is to honor the office he now fills, and to discharge his duties with fidelity."

## STILL UNSETTLED.

Our reports from Madison to-day give new developments regarding the Railway Commission. This morning the Senate received a message from Governor Smith withdrawing the name of General Rusk as Commissioner. This was done at the urgent request of the General. The Democrats held a caucus last night and agreed to vote for the confirmation of Rusk which would have been sufficient to have made him the Commissioner, but inasmuch as he could not secure a majority of the Republican Senators, he chose to withdraw. If confirmed, he wanted it done by his own party, or not at all. This decision on the part of General Rusk commands the praise of his party friends. It shows conclusively that he was not so anxious for the office as to accept it contrary to the wish of a majority of the Republican Senators. A more honorable course could not have been pursued and his action in this matter, will more than ever, entitle him to the kindly regards of his party.

The cause from which arose the opposition to General Rusk, was his many years in office. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Vernon county. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862, and in that year went to the field as a major of one of our regiments. For gallantry in the service he received a commission as a brigadier-general. In 1866 he was elected Bank Comptroller of the State, and re-elected in 1868, and after his last term as Comptroller was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth, serving as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. There was hardly a man on the floor of the House of Representatives who exerted a greater personal influence than General Rusk, or one which worked more industriously and successfully for his constituents. Considering that he had been in public life for ten consecutive years, many thought he should retire and give others an opportunity to eat of the public leaves and fishes.

The dispatches indicate that General Tom. Allen, of Oshkosh, is the coming man.

In a recent interview with a representative of the Boston Herald, on the subject of lateral hire, Mr. Beecher uttered these words, which should be carefully weighed: "When I look at it in the light of palpitating human life, if I believed in this doctrine every life would wait a sigh the ground would tremble with the imagined thunders of perdition; I would be clothed in sackcloth, my head would become with the prophet's 'a fountain of tears'; it would stop all the processes of human society; it would say to every man who entered upon the marriage state, 'Thou art a barbarian to bring into life children under such fearful peril and risk.' I do not believe that the reason, nor the industries of life, nor the sanctities of the household, nor anything that is gracious and good, could long survive a real belief in these hideous doctrines."

The civil service reform is a mixed up mess under the present Administration. That is, there is neither head nor tail to it. Congressmen are not allowed to interfere, and yet some do interfere; the President says he is the head of the Government, and must be responsible for all appointments, he alone must recommend, and yet he "alone" don't recommend. It now comes to the knowledge of the public, that Assistant Postmaster General Tyler is figuring in civil service reform. He is engaged in sending out blanks to members of

Congress inviting them to recommend candidates for postmasters, where there may be vacancies. So, while the President gives notice that no Congressional interference in appointments is allowed, Tyler keeps his machine on as steady a run as his limited ability and opportunities will permit.

An interesting event occurred in Washington on Sunday evening, the opening of a series of temperance meetings by that great apostle of temperance—Francis Murphy. He was introduced to a large audience by Congressman Frye, of Maine. It is said that Frye was the attorney who prosecuted Murphy, then a saloon keeper, for killing a man several years ago in Maine. Murphy was acquitted, however, on the ground that the killing was justifiable homicide. This narrow escape from conviction had a great influence on Murphy's mind, and he determined to reform and did, and today is the most powerful and successful temperance advocate in this country. He has already done more good in the two or three years he has been in the field, than Gough has done in a lifetime.

J. W. Mackey is one of the three richest men in the world. The others are Duke of Westminster, and Rothschild. The income per day of these money kings, are stated as follows: Duke of Westminster, \$2,000; Rothschild, \$5,000; and Mackey, \$7,000. Last year Mackey's income was stated to be 14 million dollars. Who is this Mackey, who is richer than a Rothschild? Thirty years ago he was traveling in this country as a "drummer" boy. Seventeen years ago he was a bankrupt. To-day he owns the richest mine on the Pacific Coast, and is considered the wealthiest man in the world.

A dispatch from New York yesterday said the Post announces that "several banks in the city, since gold fell below \$102, have been buying large amounts of gold, thereby putting a part, and in some cases the whole, of their capital into gold. This they have done so as to be in a position to encourage the use of gold among their customers, with the hope of creating such an extended use for that metal in mercantile transactions as shall make the transition from a paper to a gold basis the more easy when the appointed and proper time comes."

The questions of dispensing with the use of traveling agents by the leading mercantile houses in the country, was discussed at length both by the firms and the newspapers several weeks ago. Many Eastern firms have discharged their "runners," and will resort to the old custom, of advertising. Mr. John Nazro, of Milwaukee, the large hardware merchant, has followed suit, and has removed from the road all his traveling salesmen. They have found this drumming system a very expensive one.

The movements of McClellan as Governor of New Jersey are not more rapid than his movements as Commander-in-chief on the Potomac: The New York Herald illustrates it in this way: Governor McClellan was going to write a public document the other morning; but some one having left two inkstands on his desk it took him so long to decide which he should dip his pen into that the document has not yet been begun.

Matthew's silver resolution went flying through the House of Representatives last evening, passing by a vote of 178 to 79. Every member of the Wisconsin delegation voted for the resolution. The West stood solidly for the measure. In Washington, this vote is regarded as settling the silver question, and that the decided majority with which it was passed indicates that the Bland bill, or a measure similar, will ultimately become a law.

It is now rumored that Alex. Botkin has failed in securing the appointment as consul to Manchester, England. There is a glimmering hope that he may get the Leeds consulate. The reason assigned for Mr. Botkin's defeat is that the Manchester consulate had been promised to the Missouri delegation before Mr. Botkin's application was sent in.

There is a Judge in Washington on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who took his seat, as the Washington Post puts it—in a "dense state of intoxication." In this condition he passed judgment upon cases before him. He hails from Alabama, and draws a salary of \$4,000 per year.

On Friday, the surviving members of the Constitutional Conventions will meet at Madison and commemorate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the State Constitution. The meeting cannot fail to be one of the deepest interest to these old pioneers.

The Chicago Tribune says that if Senator Morton had lived he would be the silver leader in the Senate, and would put the measure through by more than a two-third vote.

The Legislature is flooded with remonstrances against prohibiting religious services in the State University and in the public schools of the State.

The State Agricultural Societies of the country, will hold a convention in Washington, on February 19.

And now Oshkosh wants another ward.—State Journal. And two more wings at \$95,000 each.

## LEGISLATURE.

## The Governor Revokes the Nomination of Rusk as Railroad Commissioner.

## Speculations as to the Successful Candidate.

## General Rusk's Letter Declining the Office.

## And the Action of the Republican Senatorial Caucus.

## Another List of Local and General Bills Introduced.

## FROM MADISON.

Special dispatch to the Jamesville Gazette.  
MADISON, January 28, 1878.  
Both houses had a session to-night.

## SENATE.

Bill was introduced appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of an industrial school in the city of Milwaukee.

Fixing the salary of the Assistant Attorney General at \$3,000 per annum.

In relation to district, ward and high schools.

Bills were passed as follows:  
In relation to persons confined in jails on civil processes.

Appropriating \$1,500 to the widow of the late Moses M. Strong, State Geologist.

## ASSEMBLY.

The bill was concurred in appropriating \$1,500 to the widow of the late Moses M. Strong.

## SENATE.

A message was received from Governor Smith, revoking the nomination of General Rusk as Railroad Commissioner.

Senator Barden presented a remonstrance against the passage of the bill prohibiting religious services in the University and public schools.

Bills were introduced regulating banking associations.

Relating to telegraph companies, which provides a tax of four per cent. on the gross receipts; prescribes the rate to be charged.

To prevent the making and publication of deceptive statements in relation to fire insurance companies.

Relating to a cemetery association in Elkhorn.

To provide for a photographic reporter in the circuit court of Calumet county.

Relating to the powers and duties of superintendents of the poor.

## ASSEMBLY.

Half a dozen remonstrances were presented against the passage of the law prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the university and public schools, and to create a bureau of statistics.

Resolutions offered relative to farm mortgage land companies.

Resolution of inquiry relative to the State Prison and Northern Hospital for Insane.

Bills were introduced to authorize the trustees of village and city councils to purchase fire apparatus.

For the relief of the State Prison commission.

For the publication of the Supreme Court reports—provides for the payment of a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum to court reporter, and letting the publication of reports to the lowest bidder.

Appropriating five hundred dollars to St. Luke's Hospital, Racine.

At a caucus last night of the Republican members of the Senate, sixteen were present. It was agreed that all would abide by the action of the caucus. On a vote being taken as to whether the name of General Rusk be confirmed as Railroad Commissioner, it was voted 5 to 11 against confirmation. His name will be withdrawn by Gov. Smith to-morrow.

At a late hour last evening General Rusk furnished to the press the following copy of a letter addressed by him this afternoon to Governor Smith, declining the appointment of Railroad Commissioner:

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28, 1878.

To His Excellency William E. Smith:

On Thursday last, when leaving Washington for my home, I learned unofficially that you had been pleased to nominate me for the office of Railroad Commissioner. This was to me a complete surprise, for, as you well know, I had not been in any way an applicant or candidate for the office.

Indeed the report that I had been nominated was the first intimation to me that my name had ever been mentioned or considered in connection with the position. I appreciate fully this manifestation of your confidence in me, and I assure you that for the compliment your action involves I am profoundly grateful. I have, however, at no time desired the position, nor do I now desire it, and have therefore respectfully requested the withdrawal of my nomination. I have the honor to be yours, very truly,

J. M. Rusk.

The Democrats also held a caucus last night, and agreed to vote for Rusk's confirmation, which would have given him a majority, but to this proposition the General would not agree, preferring to withdraw if he could not be confirmed by his own party. No one knows who is to be appointed.

General Allen seems to have more friends than any one else here.

## How Jones Didn't Do It.

The following, from an interview with Senator Oglesby is appropriately headed, in an exchange, "Very interesting if true," "The man who knows most about this is Jones, of Nevada, and I think, he is a fair man. He and I went to the Senate at

the same time, and were given seats together, away down in the greenhorn's corner. One day when there was much talk about Oglesby, Jones and the Comstock lode, I said, 'Jones, what is the all about? Is there any truth in it?' 'Well,' said Jones, 'you are an old miner; let me show you what my mines are producing. And he did so for a month or so, and it was about \$1,500 a day profits. Afterward he told me how they made lots of themselves. An agent of the Rothschilds came out, and they thought he was going to buy stock and get a large amount of money into the business, so they took him all through the mines and showed him what they contained, and that the silver was there in exhaustless quantities. They toasted and treated him, and demonstrated to him for three months, and all at once he quietly went away without leaving a dollar. Then they saw how they had done it. Immediately the anti-silver agitation began, and ended in its demoralization, no doubt, through the influence of capitalists, to whom they had been simple enough to show what they had.'"

## SILVER.

## The House Passes the Stanley Matthews' Silver Resolutions.

## By a Vote of 187 Yeas to 79 Nays.

## The Significance of the Vote—No Veto Expected.

## No Doubts Entertained as to the Fate of the Bland Bill.

## SILVER RESOLUTIONS.

The Vote in the House—What the Vote Indicates—Great Victory for the Silver Men.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The vote in the House by which the Matthews resolutions were passed indicates as plainly as can be indicated what the result will be if the Bland bill comes there again, if it ever does, saddled with a veto. Expressions from men who voted to-day are that President Hayes dare not, should not, and will not, refuse to accept such an overwhelming vote as the will of the people, and act accordingly. The seventy-nine men who voted against the resolutions represent not producers, but speculators and money-lenders; and, as Gen. Butler says, they have ruled the country long enough. No important measure ever passed by such an overwhelming majority. The silver men could have lost thirty votes and still had a two-thirds majority, and yet several of their strength were absent without pairs.

The roll-call on the passage of Matthews' resolution in the House shows that they received the votes of 116 Democrats and 71 Republicans, and that the negative list was made up of 59 Republicans and 29 Democrats. The only Western men who voted no were Cole, of Missouri, Ellsworth and Williams, of Michigan; Garfield, of Ohio; and Stewart, of Minnesota. Men like Moore, of Ohio, and McGowan, of Michigan, refused to vote at all on the question as presented. Only Ben Butler, and Phelps, of Connecticut voted yes from the New England delegations. From the South only Busbee, of Florida; Schleicher, of Texas; Jordanon, of Virginia; Leonard, of Louisiana, and Rainey, of South Carolina, voted no.

Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate concurrent resolution for the payment of the United States bonds, principal and interest, in gold and silver, known as the Matthews silver resolution.

Mr. Garfield moved the House adjourn. He desired his colleague (Ewing) would set a time for debate on the resolution.

Mr. Butler—We do not want debate. Mr. Garfield—We have passed a bill on this subject without a word of debate. I do not propose to make any tactious opposition to getting the sense of the House, but on a question so deeply affecting the public credit, reaching far beyond a mere technical legal question, which the resolution refers, we ought to have a fair decision.

Mr. Ewing—The bill which has passed the House is pending in the Senate. It may come back with amendments, when debate on the subject will be had.

Mr. Garfield—Do you want an amendment?

Mr. Garfield subsequently withdrew his motion to adjourn, and a vote was taken on passing the resolution, which resulted—yeas, 187; nays, 79.

## SUDDEN DEATH.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen and Old Settler of Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac, Jan. 28.—At about ten o'clock Saturday evening A. P. Mapes a prominent citizen and old settler of this county, was found dead at the house of a Miss Ferguson, on Doty street. He went there to meet Mrs. Hirsch, a German woman on a matter of business, and some hard words were heard from the room they occupied. After the lapse of an hour, Mrs. H. came out and was conducted to the street by Miss Ferguson, who returned to the room occupied by Mr. Mapes, whom she found dead on the floor. She at once summoned help, and the body was carried to his home, where an inquest was held.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy. His sudden death, under the aforesaid circumstances, leaves a doubt in the minds of the public as to whether all is right, and further developments are looked for.

## O'LEARY.

Commence the Task of Walking 400 Miles in 125 Hours.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, commenced his task of walking 400 miles in 125 hours, at the Highland house to-night.

## ARRESTED.

A Michigan Murderer Arrested in Iowa by Detectives.

Dayton, Jan. 28.—John Wesley Harwood, who, on Christmas-Day, murdered his cousin, George Harwood, at Dundee, Monroe County, Mich., was arrested in this city this evening by Detectives Clinton and Keating. He had been here a week, under the assumed name of John W. Price. He will go to Michigan for trial without a requisition.

## LITTLE NEW

## From the Contending Armies in the East.

## Russia Preparing an Overwhelming Movement.

## In Case the Peace Negotiations Should Fail.

## The English Cabinet Want £6,000,000

## In Case of War with Russia, etc.

## The Opposition in the House of Commons.

## LITTLE NEWS.

The Russian Army—An Overwhelming Movement—Demands of the English Government—The Opposition.

London, Jan. 28.—There is little news from the Russian armies, and none from the armistice negotiations. No advance in force is being made towards Constantinople and Gallipoli, but every preparation has been made at Adrianople by the Russians, and an overwhelming movement forward in case the negotiations fail. The Roumanians have stormed an important position commanding Widin, and a Bucharest correspondent sends a hasty dispatch announcing that its surrender will be completed to-day.

In the English House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating that the Government would require £6,000,000 for use in case the present peace negotiations should fail gave a statement of Russia's conditions as communicated by the Russian Ambassador, agreeing exactly with my dispatch of last Saturday.

On motion of Lord Hartington, leader of the Opposition in the House, the debate was postponed until Thursday, when there will be one division, and, should the Government have its usual majority, no further opposition will be made to the grant. The division will be made either on motion to go into Committee of the Whole or else on a motion to adjourn the debate a second time.

The home-rule members have decided to vote together, they may be able to give a majority to whichever side they favor. They will not decide for either party until just before the deciding vote takes place. Contrary to expectation, the Government has made this vote a test of confidence, and, should it be defeated, dissolution of the House will follow. Of this, however, there is no great probability.

## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Shipment and Coinage of Trade Dollars at the San Francisco Mint.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28.—The Bulletin to-day, commenting in its financial column on the dispatch received here from Washington that over 1,000,000 trade dollars had been shipped East the present month for domestic circulation, and that a suspension of the coinage of trade dollars at the San Francisco Mint is contemplated, says that some shipments have been made, the amount is considerably overstated; that the trade dollar has opened a market for silver in Oriental countries which fine silver cannot fill; that during the current month 1,744,705 ounces of silver had been deposited in the mint, and half a million more will be deposited before the close of the month. The reason for these heavy deposits arises from apprehension on the part of bankers and bullionists that dollars of 412½ grains will be remonetized, in which event the facilities of the mint for silver coinage will be severely taxed.

Mr. President, there is very little change in your appearance.

"I do not see or feel any change. Some come in and tell me I look thinner, others say I am fatter. But I was weighed a few days ago and stand at the same figure I did one year ago, neither a pound less nor more."

"Do you like the climate of Washington?" "Does it agree with you?"

"Yes, it is very much the same as the climate of Columbus. This is a sociable and interesting city."

"When did you first visit Washington?" "I came here first in 1845. It was a small beginning then for what is now a large and spreading place."

"Did you then enter this mansion and see Mr. Polk?"

"I had tried to remember whether I met him here or at some other place. I am sure I met him, but cannot settle upon the spot. It was at that time and in Washington, however."

"Thirty-three years ago—a third of a century?"

"It was gratifying to me," said the President, "to meet Mr. Polk, who had lapsed together in a metal dollar of 258 grains, to be composed of 222 grains and a fraction of a grain of silver, and 9 grains and a fraction of a grain of gold. The gold value of such a dollar would be at the present figure a fraction over 94 cents. Mr. Stephens has written a letter to Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, requesting him to have dies prepared and some specimens struck off of this gold dollar. This request has been complied with, and orders have been sent to the Philadelphia mint to have the dies prepared at once. The few Representatives who have been converted to this theory, that it is possible and practicable to unite gold and silver in a metal dollar, are very enthusiastic and confident."

## RETURNING BOARD.

The Indictments Against the Louisiana Returning Board—A Question Raised.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Information from New Orleans to-night from private sources is to the effect that the indictments against the Returning Board have been drawn with the utmost care, so as to be confined entirely to the purview of the State laws. This was done to avoid any excuse for the interference of the United States Courts. The Louisiana lawyers here are of the opinion that there can be no interference. Anderson, of the Returning Board, is Acting Collector of Customs. The question has been raised here

whether, under the circumstances, some other person must not be designated in his place. Senator Kellogg is endeavoring to have Williamson favorably reported, and has stated the latter is already on his way from Central America, having been privately advised that his nomination was probable.

## LIFE SENTENCE.

Henry M. Blackman Gets a Life Sentence for the Murder of His Mother and Sister.

Detroit, Jan. 28.—Henry M. Blackman, who, several weeks ago, murdered his mother and sister at Royal Oak, and was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, was to-day sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for life. He said he was not guilty of premeditation and did not know what he was doing.

## POULTRY SHOW.

Close of the Exhibition of the Wisconsin Poultry Show at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—The State poultry and pet stock show closed this evening, after a very successful season of one week.

## AN ACTOR'S HOME.

How Rip Van Winkle Lived Off the Stage at Hoboken.

Mr. Jefferson's home at Hoboken is a fine old partly modernized farm house, surrounded by hundreds of acres, in a rolling country, where are trout streams, forests, hills and level fields. The rooms in the building are large, many, and with low ceilings. Some of the furniture and tapestry are from Holland. A quaint old clock with chiming, stands in the wide hall—wide enough to make a room by itself. On the parlor walls are some notable oil paintings. One of them, the Corot, I have already mentioned. Inman's portrait of Macready as William Tell is another—one of the best things that Inman ever did. Two charming portraits, by Nagle, of Mr. Jefferson's mother and grandmother stand in a recess in the room; while near a window is a large Gustave Dore, representing a scene in "Don Quixote." A luminous picture of Corot's lovely face, by LeClerc, is one of Mr. Jefferson's most valued works of art. In front of and behind the house are evergreens planted by the owner's hands; off to the right stretches an undulating plain ending in a forest; on the left, is a quiet, shaded English lane, by the side of which—rather a score of feet below it—flows a stream, dammed so as to make a fish-pond, and draining a meadow where cows are pasturing. Not far off are Mr. Jefferson's trout preserves, where can be had excellent sport in fly-fishing. The barn is a farmer's barn, well stocked with hay and stalks and farm implements. A Scotch shepherd's dog, of playful, affectionate disposition and bright, handsome face, is a chief pet of the proprietor, who brought him over the sea. Rip loves Schneider, when we took a drive through the neighboring region, the cool, gray November day wrapping the fields, the trees and the hill-tops in neutral tints, suggested several scenes that Corot would have liked to paint, and it was of Corot again, that the general artist often spoke. "There," he would exclaim, pointing to one of the more characteristic natural effects, to which the red shawl and dull gown of a distant country woman lent the quietly decorative charm that the French landscape painter so loved, there is a Corot, isn't it?" It was just that.

## President Hayes.

Gath in the Philadelphia Times.

As nothing of State mystery was talked upon here, I put down the chat we had with the President to satisfy curiosity about him. He always spoke off at the instant in a clear, hearty voice:

"I do not see or feel any change. Some come in and tell me I look thinner, others say I am fatter. But I was weighed a few days ago and stand at the same figure I did one year ago, neither a pound less nor more."

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## GOLD DOLLAR.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has become a convert to the theory advanced by a Mr. Hubbel, that it is possible to solve the gold and silver question by tying the two metals together in a metal dollar of 258 grains, to be composed of 222 grains and a fraction of a grain of silver, and 9 grains and a fraction of a grain of gold. The gold value of such a dollar would be at the present figure a fraction over 94 cents. Mr. Stephens has written a letter to Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, requesting him to have dies prepared and some specimens struck off of this gold dollar. This request has been complied with, and orders have been sent to the Philadelphia mint to have the dies prepared at once. The few Representatives who have been converted to this theory, that it is possible and practicable to unite gold and silver in a metal dollar, are very enthusiastic and confident."

that they have discovered a plan which will keep gold and silver in circulation. The advocates of a single standard ridicule the project, and say it is absurd to even give the matter serious thought. Senator Wallace some weeks ago introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the coinage of this gold dollar, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, but has never been reported upon.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

## GROCERIES, &amp;C.

DUPRE HAMS, BACON, AND DRIED Beef, cheaper than ever at DENNISTON'S.

FINNIAN HADDIES, Halibut, Yarmouth Bloater, and Scalloped Herrings, at DENNISTON'S.

LAFAR'S Celebrated Challenge Fresh Oysters, received direct from Baltimore, at DENNISTON'S.



expenses. *See* Section 162, Charitable, deductions.

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FOR  
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AT GAZETTE OFFICE.  
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the goods must be sold; so as do not fail to  
early and secure bargains.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,

**ISAAC FARNSWORTH.**

KNESVILLE, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

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Printed and For Sale by  
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## HOUSE AND LOT for Sale or Trade

The house is new, situated near the high school  
dig in the first ward, on Pearl street; desir-  
able location. Will trade for a farm south of  
of Kaneville. Farms of 100 to 150 acres—or  
trade for stock of goods—groceries or  
furs. Will trade the house and stock of goods  
a farm. Must be well improved. Will rent  
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And WOOLEN GOODS, of all Descriptions,  
**AT NET COST !**  
Merchants will find this is NO HUMBUG. Call early and secure BARGAINS at the **CEN-  
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IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Universal Satisfaction

Collins' Voltaic Plaster

Electricity

Balsam and Pine

Two in One

Professional Cards

Eldredge & Fethers

Justice of the Peace

H. H. Blanchard

Dr. M. A. Newman

Cassoday & Carpenter

Attorneys-at-Law

M. M. Phelps

GEO. H. McCausey

Surgeon Dentist

Abstracts of Title

A. E. MORSE

MISCELLANEOUS

BURT'S SHOES

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM

Lilly, Young, Pratt and Brackett's

SHOES

F. A. BENNETT'S

MARBLE WORKS

Monuments and Tombstones

THE GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

MILTON.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Universal Satisfaction

Collins' Voltaic Plaster

Electricity

Balsam and Pine

Two in One

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A. E. MORSE

MISCELLANEOUS

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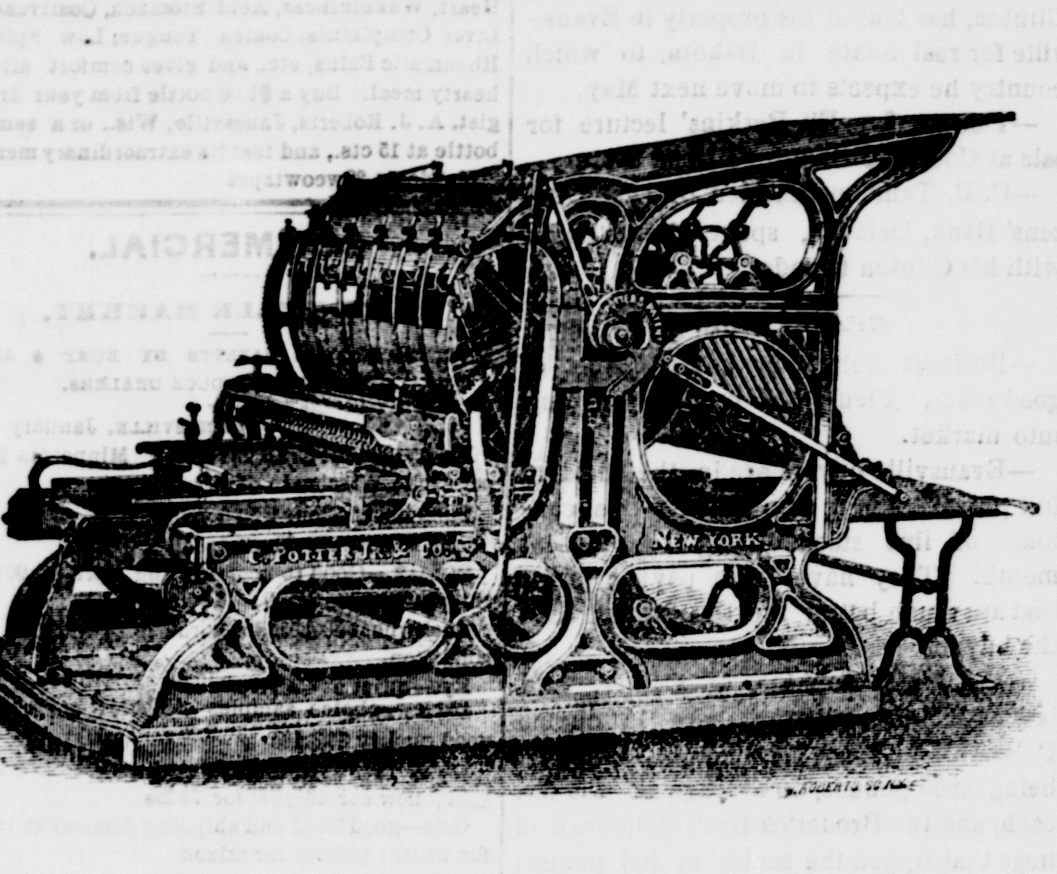
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Trains Arrive.

From Monroe, - arrive 8:30 a.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - arrive 1:40 p.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - arrive 2:40 p.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - arrive 3:40 p.m.

From Monroe, - arrive 1:30 p.m.

Trains Leave.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - leave 8:30 a.m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East, - leave 1:40 p.m.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, - leave 4:00 p.m.

For Monroe, - leave 7:30 p.m.

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